PART TWO

# THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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Mr. Keach has demonstrated, in the language of Col. Davy Crockett, that "some things can be done as well as others." Cities desiring to employ the services of

an expert ring smasher might do well correspond with Mr. James L. Keach, of

The organization which large employers of labor throughout the country are now self-protection is the direct rethe coercive methods practiced by labor unions and the constant meddling of delegates and professional agita-

time a half dozen associations ted to the World's Fair Commisnount of money they would like to expend for special exhibits, much more than \$150,000 will be needed in order to give Indiana any sort of general exhibit at St Louis. Fortunately a committee has the ap portionment of the money.

Assistant Postmaster General announcement that no new rural ery routes will be established un-July 1 means that he does not intend to increase the deficit that already exservice. It is quite possible the last few years the service has been extended faster than good business methods would warrant.

Strange as it may seem, there are vet people in Indianapolis who beway to make the city large the city's expense, to hold meetings lasting a few days. Just now it is railroad into the coal country that Indiananolis interests demand rather than a few thousand visitors to be entertained at half the current prices.

So much is said in the newspapers from against colonial government, that it would be fair to assume that the colonies of the various countries occupy of the globe. When, however, the leading nations return their real estate under colonial governments the footings show that the occupy two-fifths of the land surface of the globe and contain one-third of the world's population.

A bulletin issued by the Philippine De partment of Agriculture says that the es tablishment of a 500-acre rice farm in Philippines, including the complete equir with thresher and traction engine accomplished for not to exceed while the gross receipts from a sin should amount to from \$15,000 \$20,000 gold. Such a showing as that ought to attract capital. What wheat is to the Western world rice is to the Eastern, an notwithstanding the extensive production of the grain the demand exceeds the supply.

It is hoped that the timely efforts of the prominent men who are interested in the building industry to put an end to the many harmful strikes in the larger cities which have been inspired by selfish little men will rescue the season's building from the stagnation. It seems not to oclarge number of men employed the building trades that the providing for the hundreds of thousands of working people who are crowding the larger cities is of any importance compared with a strike over a dispute as to which labor organization shall do this or that piece of

onitor Arkansas was sent by the epartment to St. Louis to assist the celebration of the centennial of free of the Mississippi river. The the vessel is ashore, and so far ashere that she may have to wait for the would indicate that the free navigation of the Mississippi must be taken in a political for, whatever may be said of our great rivers, they seem not designed for the use of sea-going ships. Until our navy shall be equal to that of some of our rivals be better that warships of ever harbors rather than sent up any of rivers for the amusement of the people the interior.

phiect-lesson in portraiture. Its distinctive choir voice she called in the patient November, 1778, consisted of two stripes, and moral faculties. After the operation

lines of the face are left untouched and disobedience-and the disobedience of her distinctly visible, thus adding infinitely to brother. Then, after due and serious adthe expression and character of the physi- monition, the mother had taken should be finished: it is the only truthful way. Such pictures are unsparing, how- it enough to tell on yourself without ownfew persons there are who can contemplate such personal disclosures without a pang. Ing vanished. It was her first hint of the They prefer to have the lines smoothed out | important fact that one's conscience need until their pictured faces are devoid of the real expression, if by so doing they can deceive themselves with an appearance of youth and comeliness. This is not necessarily an exhibition of vanity; it is rather a manifestation of the universal human protest against growing old.

AS TO JUDICIAL ETHICS.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, is being criticised for having vetoed a bill forbidding Circuit Court judges to practice at the bar His main reason for vetoing the bill was that it was a reflection on the judges. "I assumes and implies," he said, "that were it not for this provision the circuit judges would habitually engage in the practice of law before one another in county or ap pellate or superior courts. I do not believe this to be the case." The Governor eulo gizes the judges of Illinois as a body and says: "It is a part of the ethics of the noble profession of which they are the most exalted and conspicuous members not to represent litigants in causes on trial in the courts of one another or in other tribunals. All this may be true, and yet there coul be no harm in a law fixing the standard of legal ethics in this regard. Indiana ha such a law, and it is believed most of th States have. The Indiana law makes it penal offense for the judge of any court in the State to practice law in any of th courts of the State, to give counsel or vice in relation to any business in th courts, or to keep an office for the transac tion of legal business. The fact that such a law exists in most of the States is pro sumptive evidence that it is needed, and the fact that the Governor of Illinois has vetoed such a bill may be construed by some judges as permission to practice law if they wish to. Not all judges are equally punctilious, and some may accept the Governor's veto without accepting the reasons for it.

In this connection it may be noted that the Bar Association of New York voted unanimously at a recent meeting that it is not in keeping with the dignity of the judiclary for judges to hold positions of importance, either actual or honorary, in private corporations. The action was brought about by the recent election of a local judge in New York city to the presidency of a trust company. Following is the resolution adopted by the association:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this association it is incompatible with that degree of dignity and independence of the judiciary which this association is striving to promote that judicial offices should be held concurrently with important positions, whether actual or honorary, in private corporations whose affairs are likely to be the frequent subject of judicial decision by such judicial officers or their colleagues.

The resolution was reported by a committee of nine leading lawyers, and more than a dozen spoke in favor of its adoption, which was without a dissenting vote. It was the unanimous opinion of the association that judges should qualify themselves to sit all cases that might come before them by abstaining from participation in affairs of business or commerce that might embarrass them. As a rule the public can depend upon the bar to guard the independence and integrity of the judiciary, yet such a law that vetoed by the Governor of Illinois is

#### SHREWD MRS. GARDNER. Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, an eccentric ar

wealthy woman of Boston, gained national

notoriety not long since through the fre quently repeated announcement that she was fitting up an art museum for the us of the public. She erected a large and architecturally, a nondescript building about whose interior arrangements much secrecy was observed. When completed proved to be a residence, a chapel and an art gallery in combination. Within walls were taken a large number of val uable paintings and other art treasures, al of them imported free of duty under the law exempting such articles when intended for public benefit. The establishment wa pened a year or more ago, but up to th time the public has had no access to the building. On a few occasions the galleries have been open to a limited number of persons to whom special invitations were i sued, but who were required to pay an admission fee of \$1 each. To strangers visiting in the city and to Boston people generally admission is practically impossible. This, at least, is what a visitor from the West writes to a New York paper. It does not appear that Boston art lovers have taken their exclusion very seriously, perhaps because they are accustomed to gard Mrs. Jack as a law unto herself and person not to be regulated by ordinary rules. It has remained for a Western man to protest vigorously against the act of t lady in evading the customs laws on what seems to be a false pretense. It is reported, says the Western writer, that Mrs. Gard ner, after having gone through the form of admitting the public, is advised that she free from obligation and need never again open the doors of her gallery to any but her friends unless she wishes. Whether this report be true or not, it looks very much as if the Boston lady had worked very shrewd trick on the government. My Pierpont Morgan, who is reported to storing his costly art purchases abroad til the tariff upon such works shall be moved, might learn something from Mrs.

SINS OF OTHERS. Once upon a time a small girl and her small brother were solemnly enjoined by their careful parents not to partake the green apples from the trees overhanging the country road along which they because they were descended from Adam and Eve and prohibition stirred them to rebellion, perhaps because the order first thing, at any rate, moved them to disobedience and they ate green apples that day with much freedom and enjoyment. When night came, the small girl, meditatevents of the day, recalled the injunction the eating of the unripe fruit. She felt no was no telling what the dark and mysteri- made for five ells of red serge, three and The latest issue of Harper's Weekly has ous night would bring about. She might one-half ells of green serge, and "paid in the skull sufficient to bring an abnormal on its cover a reproduction of a photo- die before daylight, and with this possi- Madame Gordan for making flag, 25," pre- local pressure upon the brain was found, graph of Chief Justice Fuller, of the bility in view it would be well to confess sumably francs. These entries show that and an operation was performed which re-United States Supreme Court, which is an | the wrong-doing. Thereupon, with melan- | the flag thus improvised at Vincennes in | stored not only his physical but his mental

parture, rose the voice of the hitherto silent small brother in the next room: "Wasn't ing up for me? I'll do my own telling!" The small girl's complacently virtuous feelnot disturb itself about the sins of other

APTENDED BY THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF T

State Senator Busch, of Missouri, has not | the great Northwest. yet grasped this truth. He "has been suffering very much during the past few weeks"-that is, since there was danger of his being exposed as a legislative boodler -and when called before the circuit attorney he not only confessed to his own dis honest acts, but "In order to ease hi mind" gave the names of a number of fe low-senators who had, as he expressed i also "boodled." No doubt Mr. Busch, relieved in mind, now feels very virtuous, and no doubt his confessions as to his asso ciates will aid Mr. Folk in bringing the rascals to justice; but, really, the St. Louis man's confession shows him up in a worse light than boodling alone, bad as it would make possible. His conscience, what passed for it, bore the unnecessary burden of other men's sins.

HISTORY IN FICTION. There is a "poetic license" under which poets take all sorts of libertles with facts or even discard them altogether and substitute their own creations. In fact, it would be a very dull world and with very little true poetry in it but for the imaginative part. Writers of novels, and especially of historical novels, exercise much the same sort of license, and that, too, has its advantages because it sometimes results in investing commonplace and prosaic facts with romantic interest. So-called historical novels create a history that is sui generis, in that facts and dates are curiously distorted and no person can tell where th history ends and the fiction begins. A new history of Vincennes throws some

light on the genesis of "Alice of Old Vin cennes" and shows how slender a thread connects her with real history. The author of the story makes her assist in raising the American flag over Fort Sackville, upon its capture by Col. George Rogers Clark. This was on Feb. 25, 1779, but as the original of Alice was born in 1777 she would have been only two years old at that time and hardly big enough to join in a flag raising and to fence and fall in love. This original, the prototype of the heroine of the story, was Mary Shannon-not as pretty a name as Alice Roussilon, but a real one. Mary Shannon was a daughter of William Shannon, captain of a company in Colonel Clark's regiment. An old family Bible shows that there were six children in the Shannon family, five girls and one boy. Mary, the third daughter, was born May 1, 1777. During one of the Indian raids of the period William Shannon was killed and Mary was sheltered, adopted brought up by Francoise Busseron, the mayor of Vincennes at the time of its cap The name of Busseron may have suggested that of Gaspard Roussilon, foster-father of Alice in the story. Elizabeth Shannon, an older sister of Mary, married Col. Francis Vigo, a noted man of the period, whose name is perpetuated by Vigo county. When Mary Shannon, adopted daughter of Francoise Busseron and prototype of Alice Roussilon, grew to marriageable age she married Capt. Robert Buntin, a leading citizen of the time, and raised a family of little Buntins. This may not have been as romantic as the career ascribed to Alice Roussilon, but it was quite as useful. Mary Shannon never fenced, nor was she a crack shot with pistol or rifle, as Alice is represented to have been. but it is said she was a handsome girl and woman. The latest local historian of Vincennes quotes an old man who knew her when he was a boy as saying: "Judging from her appearance in middle age, she must have been a beautiful girl. prominent features of her character were that she was very independent and kindly. She was, in fact, such a woman that the men would have called her 'a grand old lady' and the women a 'sweet old lady.' " Roussilon. The author of the story had to best materials at hand, or out of his imagi-

and in Fistorical novels. The author represents his two-year-old heroine, made a young woman by fictional license, as raising the stripes and stars over the captured fort in 1779. It is doubtful if the American flag as it now exists, or the stripes and stars in any form, had been seen west of the mountains in 1779. At the beginning of the revolutionary war several of the colonies had flags, but there was no national flag. Almost "any old thing" answered the purpose. The American flag used at the battle of Bunker's Hill was called "the New England flag." It was a blue ground with the red cross of St George in a corner, quartering a white field, and in the upper right quarter was the figure of a pine tree. When Washington took command of the army there was raised what was called a Union flag. It was composed of thirteen alternate red and white stripes with the English union in corner. The colonies had not yet cut loose from the mother country. Washington assumed command of the continental army July 2, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence. No doubt there were many persons in the army at that time who hoped and believed there would still be some kind of reconciliation with England. The flag that was to lead to victory was not yet born. On June 14. of Independence, Congress adopted a resolution "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." It must have been some time before mountains. Colonel Clark may possibly have carried it in his expedition against Vincennes in 1779, but it is doubtful. It is ing upon her pillew in the dark, on the of the fort was not the stripes and stars. though it represented American authority. The Lasselle family, of Logansport, have a burglar. From being a soldier of excelin their possession the account book of Capt. Busseron, mentioned above. It contains

nation. Everything is fair in love, in war

stripes were the natural width of the goods, and a space was left for a field. There is no mention of any stars. This was the flag which was raised when the Americans captured the fort in 1778, which was hauled down when the British recaptured the fort in December of that year, and raised again when Clark captured the fort in February, 1779. It is a pity it could not have been preserved as a sacred relic. It was not the stripes and stars, but it was the first emblem of American authority ever raised in

# A YOUTH WITH A "CAUSE."

About two years ago the Journal reviewed novel-the title now forgotten-whose author and publisher was one Upton Sinclair. It was an amateurish piece of work, with indications here and there of a certain crude talent-in these respects no different from dozens of other books that get into print every year. The unusual feature of the production was an introduction which the author, told of his tremendous intellectual labor in the production of the work and of the amazing stupidity and selfishness of the publishers who declined to accept it and bring it before the world. In order that the world might not suffer an irreparable loss, Mr. Sinclair, with much pecuniary strain, published the book himself. The impression conveyed by this introduction was that the young man was one of those unfortunate beings, a solemn ass, utterly lacking in a sense of humor, and with an overwhelming belief that he was possessed of literary genius. A good deal of goodnatured fun was poked at the young man, and the public also proving unappreciative and refusing to buy the novel, the author came back at them in two three newspaper articles in which he again told his tale of woe and bemoaned the existence of a perverse generation. After several months of silence on Mr. Sinclair's part appeared a book called "The Journal actual life history of a gifted youth who, because of a stupid, hard-hearted, uncomprehending public was driven to suicide, dying, so to speak, with all his music in him. The book was published anonymously, but certain earmarks convinced discerning reviewers that its author was no other than Upton Sinclair. Now Mr. Sinclair acknowledges this to be a fact, and confesses, what most readers believed from the start, that he had perpetrated a hoax in pretending that "Arthur Sinclair" was a real personage. He also gloats over his deceit, since he feels that it has enabled him in some degree to "get even" with his

enemies, the publishers. What he is going to do now is this, he dependent: The Arthur Stirling book sold well enough to bring him profits to the amount of \$1,000. With this thousand dollars he is going to retire to the wilderness and there spend three years in writing a novel of the civil war. This is merely incidental, however. His life is to be spent in laboring for the establishment of "American University of Literature" which will recognize literary genius knocks at the door. He says:

It is a simple fact that there is a certain type of genius-the Keats and the Shelley type, in some resepects the most precious of all-which is altogether consumed with its own fire, and which may be broken like a butterfly on a wheel by a few years of the savage sordidness of this world. There have been yet others whose message was so high and precious that it took men half a century to understand it; and you, the literary world, spend your time in weeping about the agonies that such have borne in the past, and never think that the same thing must inevitably be going on in the world this very hour. It is a fact that never in history was there less chance for such a man than to-day; that never in history has the literary world been more ut-terly mastered by the ideals of the market-place, more sunk in tameness and con-

He adds: "I have been through it all, and know." from which it is to be inferred that Mr. Sinclair regards himself as belonging to the Keats and Shelley type, though, so far as the Journal is aware, none of his poems has yet reached the world. Perhaps the refusal of publishers to accept the poems is what really "jarred" him, rather than the repeated rejection of his self to the establishment of this literary university, which he designates as "My

very interesting one because of its revelation of character, its betraval of abnormal self-conceit No doubt Mr. Sinclair agonizes just as he professes to do, but if he had a sense of proportion and a sense of humor his misery would not only be greatly mitigated, but his literary productions would undoubtedly be improved and his chances of recognition by stupid and commercial publishers much better. But, though Mr Sinciair is an amusing person, a little of him goes a long way, and it is rather pleasant to know that he is to be in retirement for three years. If he shall produce a masterpiece which proves to be a "good seller," will he contribute the royalcease to see the need for such institu-

# THE GREATER SURGEON.

It is possible that at some future meeting of the National Conference of Charities the exceedingly attractive orator will have a new topic for discussion and elucidationnamely, "The Surgeon as a Moral Reformer." This prediction is based upon the accounts of two surgical cases in which it appears that the moral character of the patients was entirely changed by the operations. One of these patients was a boy belonging to a good family who had suddenly developed brutal instincts which seemed beyond his control. From being a model boy he came to be the terror of the neighborhood in which he lived by inventing and perpetrating all kinds of malicious mischief and cruelty. His case fell under the observation of a clever surgeon who took him in hand. He examined his head with great of the trouble, removed a portion of the skull and thus relieved a pressure which tastes and habits and was restored to his parents a good boy, the opposite of his

charge for disability he became a thief and taken in hand by the surgeons a depression

with no disposition toward wrongdoing. In these two cases, petients whose brain had been injured by blows were restored to moral sanity. It is said that an attempt is being made to correct by surgery an incorrigible habit in a boy, and that other experiments are likely to follow. While it may be more difficult to locate the cause of criminal desire in a brain where it is a natural product than to remove its cause where artificially produced, it stands to reason that when it can be done science has made a discovery that will change the surgeon into the world's moral reformer. Once demonstrate that the scientific surgeon can locate in the brain and remove therefrom the spot which makes criminals, and it needs no demonstration to prove that, whether he desires it or not, the front rank surgeon will become a potent agent in ridding society of the criminal and the defective classes. There will be no more criminal courts, no more moral lectures delivered by dignified judges to incorrigible boys, no cases in the courts which will call forth the idle and vulgar to listen to vile recitals of the commission of crime. In fact, only a few moments' reflection will be needed to convince anyone that the surgeon who knows his business will become the great moral healer, and that, if ever surgeons are professionally permitted to advertise their skill in the public prints, they will set forth their ability to cure every moral obliquity and to restore mankind to that high moral estate which it is claimed would now prevail but for the experience of our first parents with the serpent and the apple so many years ago.

The trolley railroad has developed in this country to a degree unknown in Europe, but over there they are experimenting with a variation of this system of which we know nothing here. This is a "trackless trolley." A vehicle in the shape of an omnibus is connected with a trolley wire by of Arthur Stirling," which purported to be two arms or poles instead of one; the wires any route desired-along narrow, crooked streets, or in crowded quarters where railroad tracks would not be possible. The two poles are so adjusted that they allow the vehicle considerable liberty of movement. and it can depart several feet from its normal course and thus make way for wagons coming in the opposite direction. Several such systems are in operation in Europe on short lines and give much satisfaction. They are less costly, at least as to the original investment, than the regular trolley system. If they are all that is claimed for them it will not be long until they will be introduced into American cities, where they will form a connecting link between the electric cars now in use and automobiles.

> A physician of this city was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the United States postal laws. It appeared in evidence that he had sent a certain person a number of postal cards dunning him for the balance of an unpaid account and one letter on the outside of which was written. "Please send me the \$7.50 due for the brace." The common opinion that it is a violation of law to send a dunning postal card is erroneous. The prohibition is against a threatening, abusive or scurrilous message. The postal regulations say: "A postal card with a statement of account written theremay be transmitted in the mails when es not contain anything reflecting injuriously upon the conduct or character of another or a threat of any kind." The number of postal cards sent has nothing to do with it. A creditor may send a dunning card every day in the year, provided it is not threatening, abusive, defamatory

"They gave the President a banquet out in 'Frisco-as the big City of St. Francis at the Golden Gate is called." Thus begins a New York paper, commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's tour. But by whom is the California city so called? Did any one ever hear a resident of San Francisco allude to the place as "'Frisco?" If so, the resident must have been a newcomer and yet untouched by local prejudices and pride. The old-timers there detest the contraction, and never use it. Therefore, the people who rattle "'Frisco" so trippingly off their tongues, as many do, under the delusion that they are showing a thorough acquaintance with the Pacific coast's metropthe best local traditions. San Francisco is a good, stately name, and should not be

Some statistical person has figured out that every man, woman and child in the United States is entitled, through the bounty of Providence and the energy of the American farmer, to the following food supply during the year: Thirty-five bushels of corn, 121/2 bushels of oats, 81/4 bushels of wheat, 1% bushels of barley, one-fifth bushel of buckwheat, 3.29 pounds of rice, 3.60 bushels of potatoes, 6.54 pounds of sugar, half a gallon of syrup, one-fifth of a bushel of beans, half a bushel of sweet potatoes, three-fourths of a cow, four-fifths of a fat hog, half a sheep, 2.79 bushels of orchard fruits and so on and so on. And yet, with all this variety and abundance, some people continue to eat breakfast food!

Labor disputes are presenting more new hases of late than ever before. For example, the operator at the Black Creek coal mine, in Greene county, Indiana, discharged a man for cruel treatment of a mule, whereupon the miners all struck. They claim that under their agreement with the operators the man's offense should be submitted to arbitration. The operator contends that a question of inhumanity is a question of what constitutes inhumanity. On the latter point the mule is the best judge, and if the question is submitted to arbitration it should be represented on

# THE HUMORISTS.

Not Worth Worrying About. Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Yes, gentlemen, all I am in the world I owe

"If that's all you owe you're mighty lucky." A Billville Love Scene. Atlanta Constitution

rapturously. "Corn liquor's my beverage!" The Asinine Reformer.

I am thankful that the sun and moon

"No." said the Billville maiden, "my mind is

Are both hung up so high That no reforming hand can reach To take them from the sky. For if they weren't I have no doubt Would move to take them from their place And light the world with gas.

characteristic is that all the wrinkles and mother and weepingly acknowledged her one of red and the other of green. The he lived an industrious and honest life, you are to marry a man so old that one foot in Miss Toungthing-The risk is fully protected

### She Knew It.

your mon y playing craps?" "Well, ) guess yes. It's de way I supports de

Time.

Ther, was a young man of Typhoo Who wanted to catch the 2:62, But his friend said: "Don't hurry Or lworry or flurry, It's i minute or two to 2:02." -The Goober.

### Seasonable Speculation.

Miss Swellman summered at the Pier, She wintered at the Hall; Now, should she spring at Ligonier, We wonder where she'd fall. -Philadelphia Ledger.

#### "Twixt One-Night Stands. New York Evening Sun

Romeo killed himself on Juliet's tomb. "Yes," they explained, "he thought she had aken a clep of railroad coffee." Sadly they went for Shakspeare to write up

### Triple Dose.

Chicago Nows. She (at the reception)-Excuse me, but are you an artist, h musician or a poet? He-I happen to be all three, madam. She-Poof fellow! You have my sympathy. He-Your sympathy? She-Yes! Your poverty must be something

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Although the Pope has no less than \$100,000 per annum at his disposal, it is said that his personal expenses are not more than \$50 a month.

"I, A. Bi, declare my engagement to C. D. spinster of this town, to be at an end by reason of her pawning the engagement ring," is from the personal columns of German newspaper. Almost jevery adult Manchu carries

Connecticut dollar watch. The United States hay no trade worth mentioning with is symbolism, the use of certain established Manchurit until we began to furnish Russia | types, conventional personifications rails and engines for her railways. Now the trade in flour and cotton is im-The Kink of Denmark, who is eighty-nine

is one of ten children, of whom three survive. The average age of the ten is nearly seventy-one. The late queen was one of the five who averaged sixty-five years. Their descendants occupy the throne of Great Britain, Russia, Denmark, Senator W. B. Bate, of Tennessee, has often been urged to write a book of reminscences, but now declares that he is too

tleman selved as a youth in the Mexican war, and in the Confederate army he was reckoned one of the most intrepid men who ever wore the gray. The Marquis of Anglesey was visiting an orphan home in Sweden a few months ago, when suddenly a little girl laid hold upon him and addressed him as "daddy." Without hesita ion he accepted the situation invented by the infant, prevailed upon the authorities to let him adopt her—and there

old to undertake such a task. The old gen-

she is at Anglesey Castle. Count Telstoy always wears boots of hi own making, but the work put into them so bad that the shoemaker who was his instructor is certain that he would starve did he try to farn his living in this way. The count once tried to persuade two of his disciples, soung men of education and cul-ture, to surn shoemakers, but they de-

"It is obvious that if men were not such talkers all the business might have been transacted within six weeks," writes Mrs. Lillie Dev reux Blake to The Woman's Journal apropos of the closing of the last session of the New York Legislature. "It s amusing to read the frequent slurs on the much fulking of women, when men are forever or ting at public meetings, discoursing at lectures and disputing in all

According to French papers the Shah of Persia has reformed his harem since returning home from his trip to Europe Previous to that experience His Majesty had a mater of 1,700 spouses, of whom all but a beggarly score have been weeded out. With charcteristic generosity the Shah married a lot of them to his court officials, none of whom was allowed to have a say in the matter. Each of the discarded

All true Poslems when eating must begin with salt and finish with vinegar. If they begin with salt they will escape the con tagion of seventy diseases. If they finish with vinegar their worldly prosperity will continue to increase. The host is in eti-quette bourd to be the first to start eating and the last to leave off. The priests recite certain passages of the Koran before and after lunch, and dinner, and also before drinking water at any hour of the day. George Vanderbilt's estate, Biltmore,

adies was given \$1,000.

already the dargest body of contiguous land under one bwnership in North Carolina. Nevertheles he is still adding has just sedured a large tract on the upper Davidson river, which will become a part On his new purchase are several water powers. In order to carry out his schone of improvements Mr. Vanderbilt finds; it necessary to excavate a part of the bed of the Swannanoa river to prevent overflows.

Fashion has revived the sun dial, and artists are designing many beautiful pedestals for the n. The vertical dials set in high favor. The vertical type was common known specimen is of this type. It is be-lieved to day from the time of Edward the Confessor, and bears the inscription saxon: "Tils is the day's sunmaker at very hour, and Hayward made me, and Brand the priest. The Courtland (Kan.) Register tells an in

teresting story of how a railroad company saved the life of a little child. The child lay at the point of death at Courtland, and the services of a surgeon at Concordia Kan., were needed. The only train by which the surgeon could make the trip was freight, already over an hour late, which had not yet reached Concordia. When the ailroad authorities heard of the child's light they codered the freight crew to quit work, cut the cars loose and with a locome tive and caboose carry the doctor to Courtin the shortest possible time. his." adds the Western paper, "was done 'soulless corporation;' not for money for they got none; not for possible politica influence, but just to help in trying to save the life of the child of a humble Republic

#### The Penalty of Patriotism. From "Washington; Its Sights and In-

In 1886 I was abroad with a company of

Presbyterians, among whom was a professor in a theological seminary. The most of us bought souvenirs in almost every city. The professor bought nothing. One day he said: "I would so like to have brought my wife with me. but I was not able to do shall be very saving, so I can take her back a nice present." When we were in Italy some fool woman suggested a cameo Cameo pins have been out of fashion for twenty years. He purchased one of great beauty for \$30. As we came into port a friend said: "Professor, you had better expect to pay the required duty to my country." "Oh, you do not know your country yet; you'll get a dose!" He paid \$27 duty, and had not money enough left to

### Men Fear Laughter. Atlantic Monthly.

Men who fear nothing else shrink from a joke upon themselves. Soldiers who do not flinch before opposing guns dread to be made ridiculous. . . . Woe to the na-

mes of the greatest statesman; a lauri Indeed, the joke is fast becoming might than the pen. The orator has learned if value, and even the clergyman resorts it when he desires to stir the flagging is terest in his flock. It furnishes sufficient excuse for the impertinence of chill and in its name the daily papers deride the highest national dignituries. What is the meaning of its steady growth in power and what results may we predict from it humorous tyranny? Is there a chance the our keen relish for fun may finally produce a kind of humorous dyspepsia resulting from overindulgence, unless with epicures discrimination we demand quality, nor quantity, and stubbornly refuse to swallow other than that which should appeare wholesome, nay, cultivated appetite

### MAKING A CARTOON.

Time Has Brought About Certain Established Types.

The Bookman. Few people who are not directly concerned in its making ever realize how as sentially the modern carlcature is a com-

posite production. Take, for example, the big, double-page cartoon which has become such a familiar weekly feature in Puch or Judge, with its complicated group of figures, its suggestive background, its mul titude of clever minor points; the gerra idea has been picked out from perhaps a dozen others, as the result of careful de liberation, and from this starting point the whole design has been built up, detail h detail, representing the joint eleverness the en'ire editorial staff. But the collabo ration reaches further back than this. political cartoon resembles in a way a composite photograph, which embodies merely the superimposed features of the men who sat before the camera, but something also of the countless generations before them who have made their features what they are by transmitting from father to son something of their own personality. In the same way, the political cartoon o to-day is the product of a gradual evolution, mirroring back the familiar features of many a cartoon of the past. It is not merely an embodiment of the ideas of the satirists who suggested it and the artist who drew it, but also of many a traditional and stereotyped symbol, bequeathed from generation to generation by artists dead and gone. The very essence of pictorial satire, its alpha and omega, so to speak Disease, Father Time with his scythe, the Old Year and the New; the Russian Bear the British Lion and the American Eagle Incle Sam and Columbia, Britannia and John Bull. These figures, as we have them to-day, cannot point to any one creator, They are not an inspiration of the moment, a stroke of gentus, like Daumier's 'Macaire" or Travies's "Mayeux." They are the product of a century of evolution gradual survival of the fittest, resulting from the unconscious natural selection popular approval.

#### The Versatile American. H. C. Merwin, in Harper's Magazine.

The Englishman has none of that allaround mental activity which distinguishes the American. He knows only one thingthat by which he earns his living-and he does not desire to know anything else; far less is he ashamed of not knowing it. A London policeman, if you ask him about some distant street or building of importance, will reply civilly, but unabashed, "I can't tell you, sir; that is not in my beat." An American policeman would know the fact, and if he did not know it he would feel called upon to apologize for his ignor-

In a remote Maine villalge there was recently some occasion for a plumber, and a very good one was forthwith improvised from a carpenter. Such a thing would be mpossible in England. Many a New England farmer can build or repair his barn paint and plaster his house, mowing machine, shoe his horse, doctor hi cow, break his colt, row or sail his boat "butcher" his pig, shear his sheep, skin a fox, track a deer, hive bees, serve as guide or lumberman, play the fiddle, solve a problem in arithmetic, make a good speech it town meeting, and do a hundred other things besides. There is probably not a man all England who can do things. The American is quick-witted, has far more general intelligence and information, and is, therefore, by far a better work-

# Remedies for Baldness.

Philadelphia Record.

"In my grandmother's recipe book," said a Manayunk spinster. "I recently found a number of quaint remedies for baldness. Since my grandmother preserved an abundance of hair until her death, it is likely that her remedies are efficacious. Let me quote one to you. It says: 'In cases where the baldness is total, a quantity of the finest burdock roots are to be bruised in a marble mortar and then boiled in white wine until there remains only as much as will cover them. This liquor, carefully strained off, cures baldness the head with it every night.' complicated remedy for partial baldness The head must be shaved, then washed with a ley in which is infused the abrotanum and such like roots, after which let the part be rubbed with a flannel until the skin grows red; this done, the application of mustard, white lily roots, nitre, tar and ashes of southern wood may be directed. made by boiling the ashes of vine branches 'What, by the way, is "ley"?" " the lady ended

#### The Cost of Clothes in Russia. New York Press.

Barring the inhabitants of the earth costume of the average Russian costs the least. Ten rubles, or about \$7.50, will clothe male citizen of the Czar's realm, while otton trousers tucked into boots of halfdressed leather, a cotton shirt and a sheepskin coat. A coarse Camlet caften bound around with a sash completes the dress. The women wear a sarafan, or long petticoat, which is held up by straps running over the shoulders, a chemise with sleeves forn, but more frequently the legs and feet are bound with strips of cotton of inen cloth. For outdoor wear a quilted tacket or long cloak is added The simplicity and cheapness of the dress is not due to any lack of vanity, but to the

#### ority of the Russians live. Longfellow and Holmes.

J. T. Trowbridge, in the May Atlantic. One afternoon, in the years of which I am writing, I chanced to call upon Mr. Longfellow just after he had received a visit from Doctor Holmes.

poor circumstances under which the ma-

"What a delightful man he is," said he. "But he has left me as he generally does. with a headache." When I inquired the cause, he replied: "The movement of his mind is so much more rapid than mine, hat I often find it difficult to follow him and if I keep up the strain for a length of time, a headache is the penalty." Everyone who knew the Autocrat mus ave been impressed by this trait ascribed to him by Longfellow-the extraordinary

apidity of his mental processes. Not that talked fast, but that his turns of lought were surprisingly bright and quick, recision, agreeably in contrast with the coseness of statement commonly charac-

# Flea for Diagonal Streets.

Philadelphia Record. "Why are our streets always laid out so carelessly?" complained an architect, "Why is public attention not called to the sanitary importance of the proper laying out of

"Instead of our highways potential they do now, north and south, and west, I would have them laid d should all point northeast a vest, northwest and southeast. A know what the effect of this dir angement would be? It would ou ght to fall, at some part of the rough the year, in every room